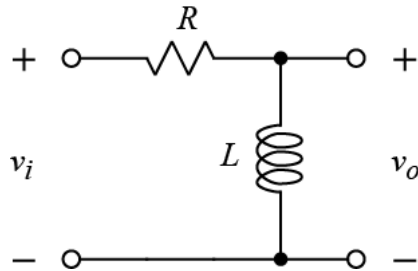


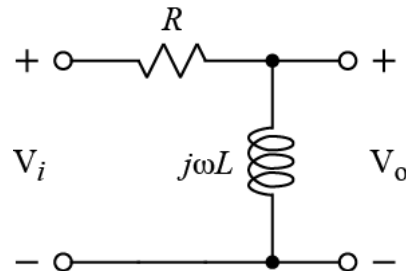
Ex:



$$R = 20 \text{ k}\Omega \quad L = 200 \text{ nH}$$

- Determine the transfer function V_o/V_i .
- Plot $|H(j\omega)| \equiv |V_o/V_i|$ versus ω .
- Find the value of ω where $|\text{Re}(H(j\omega))| = |\text{Im}(H(j\omega))|$.

SOL'N: a) We transform the circuit to the frequency domain.



The voltage-divider formula gives the transfer function, starting with the formula for V_o :

$$V_o = V_i \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L}$$

Dividing by V_i gives the transfer function:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L}$$

A better form is obtained by dividing top and bottom by $j\omega L$:

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{j\omega L}} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{R}{\omega L}} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{20\text{k}}{\omega 200\text{n}}} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{100\text{G}}{\omega}}$$

b) The plot is generated with the following SciLab code. (SciLab is open source software.)

```
// ECE2260F11_HW3p1soln.sce
//
// Plot of transfer function of RL high-pass filter.

j = %i // for complex numbers

R = 20e3;
L = 200e-9;

omega = 1e6:2e9:200e9;
H = 1 ./ (1 - j*R./(omega*L));

omegaC = 100e9; // plot cutoff freq
Hc = 1 ./ (1 - j*R./(omegaC*L));

plot(omega,abs(H))
plot(omegaC,abs(Hc),'+')

xlabel('omega')
ylabel('|H|')
```

c) We rationalize the transfer function formula from the answer to (a).

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{100G}{\omega}} \cdot \frac{1 + j\frac{100G}{\omega}}{1 + j\frac{100G}{\omega}} = \frac{1 + j\frac{100G}{\omega}}{1 + \left(\frac{100G}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

The denominator is real and, although it depends on frequency, will scale both the real and imaginary parts of $H(j\omega)$ equally. Thus, we may ignore the denominator. Thus, we find where the real and imaginary parts of the numerator are equal.

$$1 = \frac{100G}{\omega}$$

or

$$\omega = 100G$$

This is the cutoff frequency.